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ABSTRACT

The incidence of date or acquaintance rape is well documented on the college campus, and the importance of campus programs on issues such as date rape, communication, alcohol and drug education, assertiveness, and sex role stereotyping for men and women is indisputable. One program, presented on a small campus during November 1988, presented date/acquaintance rape issues to five academic classes of first-year college students. Fifty female and 55 male students completed a program which consisted of a survey assessing attitudes toward a date/acquaintance rape situation and discussion sentences concerning male and female roles in society. The survey completion was followed by a program of discussion, factual information, and a short videotape. In analyzing the data, only percentages of total responses were computed, by question for males only, females only, and all students. Percentages of responses for both males and females were similar on most questions. While the small sample size and non-random nature of student involvement prevents results from being generalized to other campuses or groups, the survey proved to be a highly effective tool to facilitate program development and discussion. Twelve data tables providing information on student characteristics and responses are included. The program outline, data rape survey questions, student response form, sample forms of discussion sentences, male and female responses to survey questions, male and female responses to sex-role discussion questions, rape myths and facts, legal definitions of rape, ways to avoid rape, and communication in relationships are appended. (Author/NB)

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Dating Can Be Dangerous:

A Program Assessing Student Attitudes on Campus

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Dating Can Be Dangerous:

A Program Assessing Student Attitudes on Campus

Abstract

College students' dating attitudes and actions are a recent source of much scientific and theoretical inquiry. This paper describes a program presented on a small coeducational campus to five academic classes of first-year college students. Fifty-five male students and 50 female students completed the program which consisted of a survey assessing attitudes toward a date/acquaintance rape situation and discussion sentences concerning male and female roles in society. Due to the small sample size and the non-random nature of student involvement, results are not recognized as generalizable to other campuses or groups. However, as this survey was only designed to facilitate program development and discussion, it proved to be highly effective. In addition to the survey data and results, an outline of the complete program and educational interventions are described.

Dating Can Be Dangerous:

A Program Assessing Student Attitudes on Campus

The incidence of date or acquaintance rape is well documented on the college campus. Stranger rape occurs less frequently than date or acquaintance rape (Russell, 1984), but it is also estimated that three to ten rapes are committed for every one reported (Koss, Gidycz, & Wisniewski, 1987). I Never Called it Rape, a book published in 1988 and written by Robin Warshaw, reports the findings of a national survey which was conducted over a three year period on college campuses. This survey was administered on 32 college campuses to more than 6,100 undergraduate men and women and asked questions of students concerning the prevalence of acquaintance rapes in their lives. Acquaintance rapes are defined as rapes that occur between people who know each other, whether from dating relationships or otherwise. Numerous statistics have been reported from the study including the conclusion that "one in four female respondents had an experience that met the legal definition of rape or attempted rape" (Warshaw, 1988, p.2). Further, "84% of those raped knew their attacker and 57% of the rapes occurred on dates" (Warshaw, 1988, p. 1).

Researchers also suggest several factors that influence the occurrence or acceptability of acquaintance rape. One is that people define rape in ways which do not involve acquaintances or dating in relationships. Sex is assumed to be an acceptable part of relationships, whether force or coercion is involved or not. In student surveys, if women are asked "Have you ever been raped?",

a very low percentage respond affirmatively, but if the question is reworded to read "Have you ever had sexual intercourse without your consent and against your will?", a much higher percentage respond "yes". Conversely, males will respond negatively to a question asking whether they've ever raped a woman, but will respond "yes" to the same question reworded to indicate force or coercion involved in sexual relationships (Keller, 1983).

Another factor which improves the acceptability of, or chances of date rape occurring, is sex role stereotyping. It has been found that sex role stereotyping varies directly with rape myth acceptance or restrictive definitions of rape. Muehlenhard and Linton (1987) cite 19 studies which address the concern that "people who accept rape myths, violence against women, adversarial sexual beliefs, and traditional sex role attitudes tend to show greater tolerance to rape, to blame rape victims more, and to report a greater likelihood of raping if they could be assured that no one would know" (Muehlenhard & Linton, 1987, p. 188).

Burt (1980) gives examples of:

Sex role stereotyping statements ("There is something wrong with a woman who doesn't want to marry and raise a family", "A wife should never contradict her husband in public", and "It is worse for a woman to be drunk than for a man to be drunk"), adversarial sexual beliefs: ("A woman will only respect a man who will lay down the law to her", "A man's got to show the woman who's boss right from the start or he'll end up henpecked", and "Men are only out for one thing.",)

> and sexual conservatism: ("A woman who intiates a sexual encounter will probably have sex with anybody", "Men have a biologically stronger sex drive than women", and "Women who agree to go to a man's apartment obviously are agreeing to have sex with him"). Acceptance of interpersonal violence may be reflected in statements such as "Being roughed up is sexually stimulating for a woman", and "Many times a woman will pretend she doesn't want to have intercourse because she doesn't want to seem loose, but she's really hoping a man will force her". (p. 122)

Burt concluded that the higher the acceptance of such statements, the greater a respondent's acceptance of rape myths, but that younger and better educated people reveal less stereotypic, adversarial, and proviolence attitudes and less rape myth acceptance.

A third factor is lack of communication or assertiveness in relationships. Males and females make assumptions about statements or actions and there is not enough communication between couples to clarify questions or misunderstandings. Men often interpret women's behavior as more sexual in intent than those women do of their own behavior (Abbey, 1982; Goodchilds & Zellman, 1984).

Other variables that appear to be risk factors in date or acquaintance rape are the man's initiating the date, paying all of the expenses, and driving; miscommunication about sex; heavy alcohol or drug use, or "parking". The degree of males' involvement in sexually coercive behavior was found to covary

with personality measures of irresponsibility, a lack of social conscience, and a value orientation legitimizing aggression, particularly against women (Rapaport & Burkhart, 1984).

The importance of programming on college campuses on issues such as date rape, communication in relationships, alcohol and drug education, assertiveness, and sex role stereotyping for both men and women is indisputable. Miller (1988) lists four goals of education programs. These include; 1. To increase awareness of the problem and occurrence of date rape, 2. To educate students as to the role of alcohol and drug use, 3. To impress on students that their health and safety are their own responsibility and thus the importance of assertiveness, and 4. To let students know that there are places to go for help should a problem occur.

The Program

This paper describes a program presented on one small campus during November 1988. The program provided an attempt at presenting the date/acquaintance rape issue to an academic class of college men and women. The survey which was distributed to students as part of the program was designed to gather information from this particular college class, not as a survey with generalizable results. The sample was not random as five sections of the class were provided the program as a class assignment. All students enrolled in this class are freshmen and the size of the sample (N=105) does not allow conclusions across sex, race or marital status. The survey was the first section of the program, followed

by discussion, factual information and a short videotape. This particular class was selected for the program because the Student Support Services program population includes a high proportion of the students in this class (Reading Skills). This program was selected to meet one of the grant criteria for personal group counseling or programming. Students qualify for inclusion in the Student Support Services target population by meeting at least one of three criteria. These are: 1. that they meet low income guidelines of the Federal Government, 2. that they are physically handicapped, or 3. that they are considered a first-generation college student. As this group of students also includes all first year students, it is also considered a group who may need discussion on group topics which may prove to be important to the success of college students.

Participants

Fifty-five first year college men and 50 first year college women completed the survey and attended the entire one hour class period. Some of the students were aware of this issue from a "College Skills" developmental class. Not all of these students are enrolled in such a class, so most students were first time participants in such a program, and the format of this particular program was different from the others as well.

Table 1 describes in detail the students' personal characteristics. Sixteen percent of the students were Black (for the entire campus this percent is close to 18%), and there was only one Hispanic respondent. Seventy-eight percent of all student participants in this program

were "first-generation" college students. For this survey, "first generation" is determined to be students whose parents did not graduate with a Bachelor's degree. If either or both parents graduated with a Bachelor's degree they were counted as non-first-generation college students with either "mother-degreed", "father-degreed", or "both degreed" designations. Single students comprised 89% of all participants, 11% were married, and there were no divorced participants.

The Survey

The date rape sample survey was suggested by Gonzales (1985, p. 20) in Date Rape: A Basic Guide for Developing a Community Program. The nature of the survey (a situational paragraph followed by both agreement and disagreement options, and open-ended discussion sentences about male and female roles in society) was not intended as a highly scientific instrument. It was used to facilitate program development and discussion. The survey (Appendix B) was distributed to each student in each class section. There were five total class sections scheduled at different class periods. They were introduced to the speaker and briefly to the topic of the program as "dating attitudes". The students were instructed not to write their name on the survey but to fill out the descriptive information at the top of the survey information sheet (Appendix C). Students were then instructed to read the paragraph and to answer the questions based on their own opinions, and not on what they felt the presenter wanted. They were assured of the confidentiality of their responses. They were able to

cover their answers with the survey questions because the answer sheet was stapled as second of three pages. The third sheet (Appendix D) contained the open-ended discussion sentences (Gonzales, 1985, p. 18) which the students were also asked to complete based on their opinions and experiences. Completion time was approximately 20 minutes per class for the survey segment of the program. The marked surveys were handed in to the presenter before the actual program presentation started so students could not alter or change answers.

Results

In analyzing the data, only percentages of total responses were computed, by question for males only, females only, and all student respondents. Percentages of responses for both males and females were similar on most questions.

Eighty-six percent of all student respondents considered the situation as a rape. Women agreed that it was a rape in 84% of the total responses and 83% of the males considered it a rape. Tables 2, 3, and 7 report the percentages of responses to question one.

In response to the question as to whether the students had been in a similar situation, 80% of all respondents had not and 19% had been in a similar situation (Table 2). For women, 30% had been in a "similar situation" (Table 4) but only 9% of the males responded that they had (Table 8).

On question eight, "Do you think there are occasions when a man is justified in forcing a woman to have sex with him?", 82% of all respondents said no, but 14% said yes (Tables 2,5, 6,10 and 11).

Male and female percentages of responses were almost identical at 15% in agreement for males and 14% for females. The situation most likely to draw agreement that the man is justified was Part B: "What if she teases him all night sexually and then says no to sex?" This particular situation was not responded to by 9.5% of all respondents. However, 25% of those responding (male and female) felt that this situation warranted or justified forced sex (Table 2, 5, 6, 11). Women responded affirmatively to this same question 22% of the female total responses and the male response percentage in agreement was 27%.

In questions answered by males only, 93% responded that they would not use the same approach as "Dick", the male in the scenario, but 4% responded that they would. Among male respondents who did not report their race, the percentage increased to 11% who responded affirmatively. There were nine males who did not report their race.

On question nine (Table 12), "Would you force a woman to have sex with you if you could be sure that you would not get caught?", 96% of all male respondents responded "no", but 4% did not respond at all to the question. There were no "yes" responses.

In question six "What do you think of males who use Dick's approach?", (asked of females only) for current college students, the frequent use of the term "sorry" means more that the person is pathetic or disgusting and not necessarily that the person feels remorse for his actions.

Uncensored responses to objective questions three, four, five, and seven for males are listed in Appendix E. Responses for questions three, four, six and seven for females are recorded in Appendix F.

The open-ended discussion sentences (Appendices G & H) were also

designed to promote discussion and thought. All uncensored male responses are reported, by question number, in Appendix G. All uncensored female responses are reported by question in Appendix H. Several observations deserve mention. Males responded less to fewer total questions than females and tended to respond more to the physical aspects of relationships rather than to the emotional aspects of relationships than women.

Question seven asks " A woman is asking to be taken advantage of when she..." Student responses from both men and women reflected attitudes ranging from the woman's dress to her actions. Student responses closely matched student responses on other surveys on attributions for rape such as "going to the male's room", "wears sexy or tight clothes", "smells good", or "getting intoxicated or high".

Most male and female respondents to question nine felt that "Forced sexual relationships against another person's will is "rape".

"When a woman says 'no' to sex, she means..." was question ten of the discussion sentences. While most respondents felt that the correct response was "no" or "hell, no", there were several who noted "not now" or "not at this time" which indicated that it is more a matter of a time factor rather than a solid or definite choice.

Educational Interventions

Following the administration of the survey, discussion followed and four handouts were distributed (Appendix I). These included: "Rape Myths and Misconceptions" (Appendix I), "Legal definitions

of rape" (Appendix J), "Ways to Avoid Rape in Social Situations" (Appendix K), and "Communication in Relationships" (Appendix L) adapted from Dobens (1983, p. 2-3). Students in these classes had an earlier program on alcohol education, so although the use of alcohol and drugs was mentioned to be a contributing factor to acquaintance rape, a full discussion was not provided again. It is important to note that Warshaw (1988) reported that "About 75% of the men and at least 55% of the women involved in acquaintance rapes had been drinking or taking drugs just before the attack" (p. 44).

At the close of the program the videotape "It Still Hurts" (Auburn University, 1985) was presented and discussed briefly. As Pace and Zaugra (1988) note, the videotape does lack racial balance as it portrays Caucasian college students in a date rape scenario. However, the students enjoyed commenting on what happened, how the situation may have been avoided and "whose fault it was". The discussion could easily have extended over the allotted hour. At the close of the program, intervention services at the university counseling center were announced, and students were encouraged to seek assistance if desired or necessary.

Recommendations for Future Programs

Bernard and Bernard (1983) discovered in their study that for both men and women, about three-fourths of those who had observed or experienced abuse in the family of origin used the same form of abuse in relationships. Marshall and Rose (1988) concluded by multiple regression of their survey results of 336 undergraduates that being abused as a child predicted receiving and expressing violence as an adult.

Family sex roles and interactions should also be stressed in workshops that deal with dating relationships.

Although this study could not reveal significant findings on the basis of race/ethnicity due to the limited sample, Rouse (1988) concluded from her study of college students that between parents, there was more reciprocal violence among Blacks and more father-only violence among Hispanics. Among dating students in her sample, the highest percentages for partners' use of physical force and consequences experienced as a result were for Black men.

Sandberg, Jackson and Petretic-Jackson (1987) stress that college and university administrators should issue policy statements regarding physical and sexual aggression that outline specific procedural actions to be taken by various college personnel involved with assault. An additional motivating factor noted in encouraging administrative support should be recognition of an increase in litigation and civil suits related to on-campus assaults.

According to Roark (1987), various forms of campus violence share a similar set of underlying factors. Roark feels that by examining and understanding the common elements the university can gain direction in their prevention efforts. Roark (1988) also developed a guide which can be used by administrators in assessing current efforts, activities, and services.

Further, as campus gang rapes may be an offshoot of date or acquaintance rapes, it is important for universities to know what to do to assist victims, to be programming for aspects of awareness and prevention, and to develop institutional response policies. Ehrhart and Sandler (1985) have developed a helpful publication

for institutional decision-making.

As mixed-sex groups of students tend to be more inhibited in responding to sexual attitudes and personal issues, several sources recommend programs for males presented or co-presented by males. Several excellent program examples are included in Warshaw (1988) "Guidelines for Change". Willmarth's 1985 program and publication "Not for Women Only" and the brochure "Men against rape: What you should know" (Wickenkamp & Rausch, 1977) are two other examples of sources.

The Pi Kappa Phi national fraternity have distributed a poster "Todays Greeks Call It Date Rape" that coincides with their policy condemning date or acquaintance rape. Several national groups and individuals are pushing for universities to ban "Little Sister" groups as sexual coercion has been noted as a negative side-effect of membership in some groups.

On this campus, acquaintance rape programs have been presented numerous times to all-women groups such as in the residence halls and to mixed-sex groups of student paraprofessionals (Resident Assistants) and in some classes. In addition, the Student Activity Board has scheduled nationally known speakers on issues of violence and sex role stereotyping. The Wellness Committee has been involved in scheduling a personal safety presentation. The Students Understanding Drug Substances Committee (SUDS) has provided a continual awareness effort on the potential negative effects of alcohol and other drug use on decision-making and risk-taking.

Programs are still needed for student groups such as fraternities and sororities, student athletes, and the male residence halls.

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Table 1

Student Respondents' Characteristics

Total Responses N=105

Variables		Number	Percent of Total
Sex:	Male	n=55	52%
	Female	n=50	48%
Race:	Black	n=17	16%
	Caucasian	n=73	70%
	Hispanic	n=1	.95%
	Undesignated	n=14	13%
Parent Degree Status:	First Generation	n=82	78%
	Both Parents	n=8	7.6%
	Mother Only	n=8	7.6%
	Father Only	n=6	5.7%
	Undesignated	n=1	.95%
Marital Status:	Single	n=93	89%
	Divorced	n=0	
	Married	n=12	11%
Race/Sex	White Males	n=40	38%
	Black Males	n=5	4.7%
	Undes. Race Males	n=9	8.6%
	Hispanic Males	n=1	.95%
	White Women	n=33	31%
	Black Women	n=12	11.4%
	Undes. Race Women	n=5	4.7%
Degree Status/Sex	Males: Mother Only	n=6	5.7%
	Father Only	n=4	3.8%
	Both Parents	n=6	5.7%
	First Gen.	n=38	36%
	Undesignated	n=1	.95%
	Females: Mother Only	n=2	1.9%
	Father Only	n=2	1.9%
	Both Parents	n=2	1.9%
	First Generation	=44	42%

Table 1 continued

Student Respondents' Characteristics

Total Responses N=105

Race/Sex/Marital Status/Parent Degree Status:

			Percent
Females:	First Generation, Single, Black Females	n=8	7.6%
	Father Degreed, Single, Black Females	n=1	.95%
	Mother Degreed, Single, Black Females	n=1	.95%
	First Generation, Married Black Females	n=2	1.9%
	First Generation, Single Female (Undes.)	n=3	2.8%
	First Generation, Married Females Undesignated Race	n=2	1.9%
	First Generation Single, White Females	n=25	24%
	Father Degreed, Single White Females	n=1	.95%
	Both Parents Degreed, Single White Females	n=2	1.9%
	First Generation, Married, White Females	n=4	3.8%
	Mother Degreed, Married White Females	n=1	.95%
Males:	First Generation, Single Hispanic	n=1	.95%
	First Generation, Single Undes. Race	n=6	5.7%
	Mother Degreed, Single Male Undes. Race	n=3	2.8%
	First Generation, Single Black Males	n=4	3.8%
	Father Degreed, Married Black Males	n=1	.95%
	First Generation, Single White Males	n=25	24%
	Mother Degreed, Single White Males	n=3	2.8%
	Father Degreed, Single White Males	n=3	2.8%
	Both Degreed, Single White Males	n=6	5.7%
	Single White Male (Unspec. Parent Degree)	n=1	.95%
	First Generation, Married White Males	n=2	1.9%

Table 2

Percentages of Total Student Responses

Questions answered by both sexes

(N=105)	Yes	No	No Response
Question 1:			
Would you consider the above situation as a Rape?	86	14	---------
Question 2:			
Have you been in a similar situation?	19	80	---------
Question 8:			
Do you think there are occasions when a man is justified in forcing a woman to have sex with him?	14	82	4
a. What is she asks him for a date?	3	95	2
b. What if she teases him all night and then says no to sex?	25	65	9.5%
("I don't Know" n=1 or .95%)			
c. What if he spends a lot of money on her and she says no?	.9	96	2.8
d. What if they have had sex in the past and she says no on this occasion?	3.8	93	2.8

Table 3

Percentages of all Female Responses
Question 1: Would you consider the above situation as a rape?

	Yes	No	No Response
All Females (n=50)	84	16	---
White Females (n=33)	82	18	---
White Female First Generation (n=29)	86	14	---
White Female Mother Degreed (n=1)	100	--	---
White Female Father Degreed (n=1)	--	100	---
White Female Both Degreed (n=2)	50	50	---
White Female Single (n=28)	82	18	---
White Female Married (n=5)	80	20	---
Female Undesignated Race (n=5)	80	20	---
(First Generation) (n=5)	80	20	---
Female Undesignated Race			
Single (n=3)	100	--	---
Married (n=2)	50	50	---
Black Female (n=12)	92	8	---
First Generation (n=10)	90	10	---
Mother Degreed (n=1)	100	--	---
Father Degreed (n=1)	100	--	---
Black Female			
Single (n=10)	90	10	---
Married (n=2)	100	--	---

Table 4

Percentages of all female responses
Question 2: Have you been in a similar situation?

	Yes	No	No Response
All Females (n=50)	30	70	
White Females (n=33)	27	73	
White Female First Generation (n=29)	28	72	
Mother Degreed (n=1)	--	100	
Father Degreed (n=1)	100	--	
Both Degreed (n=1)	--	100	
White Female Single (n=28)	32	68	
Married (n=5)	20	80	
Female Undesignated Race (n=5)	40	60	
First Generation (n=5)	40	60	
Female Undesignated Race			
Single (n=3)	33	67	
Married (n=2)	50	50	
Black Females (n=12)	33	67	
First Generation (n=10)	40	60	
Mother Degreed (n=1)	100	--	
Father Degreed (n=1)	--	100	
Black Female Single (n=10)	40	60	
Married (n=2)	50	50	

Table 5

Percentages of all female responses
Question 8: Do you think there are occasions when a man is justified in forcing a woman to have sex with him?

	Yes	No	No Response
All Females (n=50)	14	84	
White Females (n=33)	12	88	
White Female First Generation (n=29)	10	90	
Mother Degreed (n=1)	--	100	
Father Degreed (n=1)	--	100	
Both Degreed (n=2)	50	50	
White Female			
Single (n=28)	18	82	
Married (n=5)	--	100	
Female Undesignated Race (n=5)	--	100	
First Generation (n=5)	--	100	
Female Undesignated Race			
Single (n=3)	--	100	
Married (n=2)	--	100	
Black Female (n=12)	17	83	
First Generation (n=10)	20	80	
Mother Degreed (n=1)	--	100	
Father Degreed (n=1)	--	100	
Black Female			
Single (n=10)	20	80	
Married (n=2)	--	100	

COMMENT: "There is no justification but when he is coaxed, it is being implied".

Table 6

Percentages of all female responses
Question 8: Do you think there are occasions when a man is justified in forcing a woman to have sex with him?

	Yes	No	No Response
All Females (n=50)	14	84	2
A: What if she asks him out for a date?	2	96	2
B: What if she teases him all night sexually and then says "no" to sex?	22	96	2
COMMENT: "But the teasing will encourage the male who sometimes loses control."			
C: What if he spends a lot of money on her and she says no?	2	96	2
D: What if they have had sex in the past and she says no on this occasion?	4	94	2

Table 7

Percentages of all male responses
Question 1: Would you consider the above situation as a rape?

		Yes	No	No Response
All Males (n=55)		87	13	
White Males (n=40)		83	17	
First Generation	(n=27)	77	23	
Mother Degreed	(n=3)	100	--	
Father Degreed	(n=3)	100	--	
Both Degreed	(n=6)	83	17	
White Male				
Single	(n=38)	82	18	
Married	(n=2)	100	--	
Black Males	(n=5)	40	60	
First Generation	(n=4)	100	--	
Father Degreed	(n=1)	100	--	
Black Males				
Single	(n=4)	100		
Married	(n=1)	100		
Hispanic Male, Single, First Generation	(n=1)	100		
Male Undesignated Race	(n=9)	100		
First Generation	(n=6)	100		
Mother Degreed	(n=3)	100		
Single	(n=9)	100		

Table 8

Percentages of all male responses
Question 2: Have you been in a similar situation?

	Yes	No	No Response
All Males (n=55)	9	89	2
White Males (n=40)	5	95	
First Generation (n=27)	7	93	
Mother Degreed (n=3)	--	66	33
Father Degreed (n=3)	--	100	
Both Degreed (n=6)	--	83	17
White Males			
Single (n=38)	3	94	3
Married (n=2)	50	50	
Black Males (n=5)	--	100	
First Generation (n=4)	--	100	
Father Degreed (n=1)	--	100	
Black Male			
Single (n=4)	--	100	
Married (n=1)	--	100	
Male Undesignated Race (n=9)	33	66	
First Generation (n=6)	33	66	
Mother Degreed (n=3)	33	66	
Single (n=9)	33	66	
Hispanic Male, Single, First Generation (n=1)	--	100	

Table 9

Percentages of all male responses
Question 5: Would you use the same approach as Dick?

		Yes	No	No Response
All Males (n=55)		3.6	93	3.4
White Males (n=40)		2.5	93	5
White Male First Generation	(n=27)	4	93	3
Mother Degreed	(n=3)	--	66	33
Father Degreed	(n=3)	--	100	
Both Degreed	(n=6)	--	100	
White Male Single	(n=38)	3	95	2
Married	(n=2)	--	50	50
Black Males (n=5)		--	100	
Black Males First Generation	(n=4)	--	100	
Father Degreed	(n=1)	--	100	
Black Males				
Single	(n=4)	--	100	
Married	(n=1)	--	100	
Hispanic Male, Single, First Generation (n=1)		--	100	
Male Undesignated Race	(n=9)	11	88	
First Generation	(n=6)	--	100	
Mother Degreed	(n=3)	33	66	
Male Undesignated Race				
Single	(n=9)	11	88	

Table 10

Percentages of male responses
Question 8: Do you think there are occasions when a man is justified in forcing a woman to have sex with him?

	Yes	No	No Response
All Males (n=55)	15	80	5
White Males (n=40)	13	85	2
First Generation (n=27)	15	85	
Mother Degreed (n=3)	--	66	33
Father Degreed (n=3)	--	100	
Both Degreed (n=6)	17	83	
White Male			
Single (n=38)	13	84	3
Married (n=2)	--	100	
Black Males (n=5)	40	60	
Black Males First Generation (n=4)	25	75	
Father Degreed (n=1)	100	--	
Black Males			
Single (n=4)	25	75	
Married (n=1)	100		
Hispanic Male, Single, First Generation (n=1)	--	100	
Male Undesignated Race (n=9)	11	88	
First Generation (n=6)	--	100	
Mother Degreed (n=3)	33	33	33
Male Undesignated Race			
Single (n=9)	11	88	

Table 11

Percentages of male responses
Question 8: Do you think there are occasions when a man is justified in forcing a woman to have sex with him?

		Yes	No	No Response
All Males	(n=55)	15	80	5
A: What if she asks him out for a date?		4	95	1
COMMENT: "She justs wants to know him."				
B: What if she teases him all night sexually and then says no to sex?		27	69	4
COMMENT: "Slap the bitch in the head and drop her off."				
C: What if he spends a lot of money on her and she says no?		--	98	2
COMMENT: "He is an idiot."				
D: What if they have had sex in the past and she says no on this occasion?		4	93	3
COMMENT: "He should respect her decision."				

Table 12

Percentages of male responses
Question 9: Would you force a woman to have sex with you if you could be sure you would not get caught?

		Yes	No	No Response
All Males	(n=55)	--	96	4
White Males	(n=40)	--	98	2
First Generation	(n=27)	--	100	
Mother Degreed	(n=3)	--	100	
Father Degreed	(n=3)	--	66	33
Both Degreed	(n=6)	--	100	
White Males				
Single	(n=38)	--	95	5
Married	(n=2)	--	100	
Black Males	(n=5)	--	80	20
First Generation	(n=4)	--	75	25
Father Degreed	(n=1)	--	100	
Black Males				
Single	(n=4)	--	75	25
Married	(n=1)	--	100	
Hispanic Male, Single, First Generation	(n=1)	--	100	
Male Undesignated Race	(n=9)	--	100	
First Generation	(n=6)	--	100	
Mother Degreed	(n=3)	--	100	
Male Undesignated Race				
Single	(n=9)	--	100	

Appendix A

Date/Acquaintance Rape Program Outline

Dating Can Be Dangerous:

A Program Assessing Student Attitudes on Campus

I. Introduction of speaker/topic

II. Distribution of questionnaire

   A. Explanation of procedure

   B. Explain importance of accurate demographic information

   C. Insure confidentiality of student responses

   D. Offer clarification for uncertain student questions

   E. Collect questionnaires

III. Discussion of date rape situation and student responses

IV. Discussion of open-ended general relationship sentences

V. Hand-out distribution and discussion

   A. Myths about rape

   B. Legal definitions

   C. Ways to avoid rape in social situations

   D. Communication in relationships

VI. Watch short video film clip and discuss

Appendix B

DATE RAPE
Sample Survey Questions

Survey Instructions: Please read and answer each question as completely as possible. Consider the following example situation:

> Dick and Jane have just gone out on their second date. They have known each other for a short time, and primarily through a class they both attend. Following a movie, they go to a party at a friend's apartment, and Dick begins urging Jane to go to bed with him. Jane becomes uncomfortable about the situation and explains that she did not know him well enough to have sex with him. Dick becomes upset and threatens her emotionally and physically until he got his way.

1. Would you consider the above situation as a rape?

2. Have you ever been in a similar situation?

3. How did you feel in the situation at the time?

4. What would you recommend as a course of action for a woman in this type of situation?

5. Would you use the same approach as Dick? (MALES)

6. What do you think of males who use Dick's approach? (FEMALES)

7. How do you define rape?

8. Do you think there are occasions when a man is justified in forcing a woman to have sex with him?

   a. What if she asks him out for a date?

   b. What if she teases him all night sexually and then says no to sex?

   c. What if he spends a lot of money on her and she says no?

   d. What if they have had sex in the past and she says no on this occasion?

9. Would you force a woman to have sex with you if you could be sure you would not get caught? (MALES)

Source: Gonzales, R. A. (1985). Date rape: A basic guide for developing a community program. Tampa: FL: Eurich, Gonzales & Associates, Inc. (pp. 20).

Appendix C

Student Response Form for Answers

PLEASE CHECK THE FOLLOWING INFORMATION THAT PERTAINS TO YOU. THANK YOU FOR YOUR COOPERATION:

Male_____Female_____Race_____

Did either of your parents graduate from college with a Bachelor's Degree?

Yes_____ No_____

Mother_____ Father_____Both_____

Marital Status: Single_____ Divorce_____ Married_____

1. Yes_____ No_____
2. Yes_____ No_____
3.
4.
5.
6.
7.
8. Yes_____ No_____
   a. Yes_____ No_____
   b. Yes_____ No_____
   c. Yes_____ No_____
   d. Yes_____ No_____
9. Yes_____ no_____

Appendix D

Male-Female Roles

In Society

Discussion Sentences

Sample Form

1. As a man or woman, I feel that I have a right to have sex when:

2. In a dating situation, things that make me feel vulnerable are:

3. I get uncomfortable about a situation when I perceive and become aware of certain cues from another person such as:

4. As a man, I feel a woman is giving me a sexual "come-on" when:

5. In a relationship, I feel powerless when certain things happen such as:

6. I have a right to sex when:

7. A woman is asking to be taken advantage of when she:

8. When a woman acts in a sexy manner, or is seductive, then I have a right to:

9. Forced sexual relations against another person's will is:

10. When a woman says "no" to sex she means:

Appendix E

DATE OR ACQUAINTANCE RAPE
SAMPLE SURVEY QUESTIONS
MALE RESPONSES

QUESTION THREE: How did you feel about the situation at the time?

-Uncomfortable
-Don't really know
-Never happened
-I was never in the situation.
-It don't pay to force anyone.
-I feel it should have been her choice if she wanted to have sex.
-I was drunk and after awhile, she felt the same way I did, so it wasn't date rape.
-I didn't.
-Awkward
-Very strange
-Disgusting

QUESTION FOUR: What would you recommend as a course of action for a woman in this type of situation?

-Leave or ask for help
-I don't know
-Try to get help
-Scream, fight and run
-Self defense. Beat the shit out of him.
-Try to walk or run away. If she can't, beat his ass.
-Contact the police
-Get somebody to take her home
-I wouldn't know.
-Call the police
-A class for women so they'll know what to do if they're ever in that situation.
-Kick the guy in the balls! That should cool him off.
-Say she has VD or something.
-If she doesn't want to have sex, DON'T under any circumstances.
-Leave
-To get away from him
-To leave the party
-Call the police
-Yell for help
-Walk out, scream
-If a guy can't take no for an answer, she needs to get away from him.
-Just say "no".
-To call her dad
-Kick him and leave
-Say no
-Kick him, bite, scratch, scream, pull hair
-She could get away from him
-Fight back, say no
-Beat the shit out of him.
-A good kick in the nuts (two responses)
-Talk to someone about it
-Call your father or guardian
-Fight back
-Go to the police

MALE RESPONSES continued...

QUESTION FOUR: What would you recommend as a course of action for a woman in this type of situation?

-Don't give in
-Hurt the man if she can
-Get away from him as soon as she can.
-Turn him in to the police
-Leave, to go get help
-To fight or get help until he leaves you alone; don't give in if you don't want to.
-Tell him to leave her alone
-She should leave.
-Tell her friends what he is like.
-Kick his testicles
-To leave
-Some kind of defensive force
-Ask him to stop and then call for help.

QUESTION SEVEN: How do you define rape?

-Physically forcing with total resistance
-A sexual contact that is not approved by the person who is considered to be raped
-Someone making someone have sex with them
-Forcing someone to have intimate contact with you.
-When one sex-male or female- forces sex on the other person.
-Forceful sex
-Forcing someone to have sex against their own will
-Being forced to have sex
-Forcing a woman or man to have sex
-Having sex with someone you don't know or don't like by force
-Action taking place against someone's will
-Forceably having sex with an unwilling party
-Forcefully attack the person of the opposite sex to get what you want.
-One making another have any kind of sex, when the other partner is not willing
-Having sex when not wanting to
-When sex is forced on a person
-To force someone to have sex
-Forcing a woman to have sex against her will
-Going against one's will by forcing sex
-Being forced into having sex
-Sex without girl's consent
-Forced sex
-Physically or sexually abusing someone
-Anybody unwilling
-Forcing sex on someone who doesn't want it
-Someone who is forced to have sex
-When a person has been made to do some without having a choice
-Sex that has been forced on
-Sexual intercourse forced on by the abuser or bribing against their will
-Someone who forces someone to have sex
-Forcing someone to have sex with you
-Taking advantage of a woman
-Making a person have sex against their will
-Forceful sex
-Life-threatening situation involving sex

MALE RESPONSES continued...

QUESTION SEVEN: How do you define rape?

-Forcing someone to have sex with you
-Violating someone's personal properties
-Being forced to having sex
-Forceable sex
-When a man forces the issue of sex
-Forcing someone to have sex
-Forcing a sexual act on someone against their will
-When have to take force/ when someone fights or threatens until they get what they want
-A way of having sex with someone by force
-Forcing someone to have sex due to violence
-Sex with force
-When someone makes a person have sex against their will
-Forceable sex
-Using force on someone to have sex

DATE OR ACQUAINTANCE RAPE
SAMPLE SURVEY QUESTIONS
FEMALE RESPONSES

QUESTION THREE: How did you feel about the situation at the time?

-I was very upset, but got away from the situation.
-I felt I didn't know the guy. I was shocked more than anything. He made me scared and uncomfortable.
-Upset
-The guy was a jerk and didn't deserve a person like me and wasn't worth my time and future.
-Angry, angry
-Very uncomfortable
-Terrified
-I was mad
-It made me very angry
-Very uncomfortable
-Scared and mad because he is my uncle and I trusted him.
-I was terrified, scared, and hated everyone of them that was there.
-Well, I felt pretty bad afterwards. Especially when he doesn't call again.
-Scared and frustrated
-Scared

QUESTION FOUR: What would you recommend as a course of action for a woman in this type of situation?

-Make an excuse to go to the restroom and then sneak out.
-I'd advise her to take actions, by going to the police and reporting the act.
-She/he needs to go to the police if they are raped.
-Take him to court and prosecute
-To fight her butt off. Someone's gonna get tired and if it's her then she better be prepared to call help.
-To just leave or ask to use the phone.
-Fight back and try your best to get away.
-Get up and leave
-Give some lie and try to get away.
-Fight him back and eventually he'll stop.
-Report it to the police
-Think rationally. Don't be hostile toward the fellow. He will quickly come to his senses if things don't get out of hand because it is usually a "test" to see how the young lady will react.
-Kick him in the privates and run.
-Go and tell one of her friends to take her home.
-Press charges because that is rape.
-Scream and fight worked for me.
-To be mean and forceful towards the guy until he left her alone.
-To keep fighting it because in some situation if the woman does not give in the man will give up.
-Ask a friend to take you home.
-I feel like she could still get away from the scumbag. Kick him where it hurts and take off running.
-Don't do it, Say no!
-Scream and kick him where it hurts
-She should try her best to get away from him.
-Forget threats and leave. Tell somebody.
-Stand up for herself and find someone trustworthy to take her home.
-Try to get away from him then leave and find a way home.

FEMALE RESPONSES continued...

QUESTION FOUR: What would you recommend as a course of action for a woman in this type of situation?

-Try to get away from him, maybe kick him in his privates if she can.
-If you can say no and that's what stands, great. But if you can't sometimes it's better to go along and maybe you won't get hurt.
-Kick or hurt him "down there"
-If possible, to leave the party. Get away from him.
-Keep fighting. Don't give in at any time.
-Kick, scream and run.
-Try to get away.
-Get the hell out.

QUESTION SIX: What do you think of males who use Dick's approach?

-They are guys who are obsessed with sex and think girls should give in. They need help.
-I think he's sick and need mental help.
-They should be castrated.
-I think they are all very sick and desperate men who you don't have a definition for. It's ignorant to rape someone when now days it's so easy to ask and receive.
-I think they're just out to get what they can.
-I think the male is a dickhead. I would think that he likes to force girls to have sex with him.
-He doesn't have his head on his shoulders.
-Rapist asshole, lowlife
-They are not to be considered as either male or man.
-They are crazy.
-A lot of times it is not the males' fault. We as girls are guilty of misleading them to the point of "thinking something" then when we are actually approached we begin to blame them. So, my point is that we must look at them as a couple. How was her attitude before?
-That they have a problem and haven't grown up or matured.
-They are stupid.
-Scum
-I think they need to get help because there is something causing them to believe that everyone is supposed to sleep with them when they want it.
-Sorry and inconsiderate
-They must have some kind of problem.
-Crazy and violent
-They're scum.
-I think he is a very hard up guy to do something like this.
-I think they're jerks.
-Hate
-Scum
-I think they're very unrespectful.
-A rapist, a guy who has no morals.
-I think they are sex-craved maniacs who don't give a shit about a woman's pride or feelings.
-I think they're sorry and I'd never go out with them again. Also, I'd tell my friends about him.
-They're very "sorry"! They should be punished. Maybe put in jail for awhile to teach them a lesson.
-They are perverts who need to stay away from girls.

FEMALE RESPONSES continued...

QUESTION SIX: What do you think of males who use Dick's approach?

-Sorry
-Sick animals
-Bastards
-They care only about themselves
-Selfish for what they want.
-They are sorry and have no respect for anyone else's wishes but their own.
-They are really sick and need to learn some self control and respect.
-Sorry, lowdown, sick in the head
-I think they are slime.
-I think of them as scum and as low lifes who should be punished.
-I think they are sick, When a girl says no, they should be a man and accept what she says.
-I think they are sorry for using physical abuse for pleasure.
-They have really got a problem.
-They are scum!
-They can stay away from me.
-I think they are very shallow people. They need help and perhaps if someone violated them the same way (not in the situation, though) then they would understand how the girls felt. I would hate a guy that would do me that way.

QUESTION SEVEN: How do you define rape?

-Someone who makes someone have sex with them.
-Sexual intercourse without consent.
-Forcible intercourse
-When someone forces a person to do things sexually against the person's will.
-Rape- when a person comes to another, and forces that person into something that they don't want to do. And it takes a low life to do them.
-Making a person have sex when he or she doesn't want to.
-Forcing another person to have sex against their will.
-Sexual act forced on someone, with the use of violence.
-Being forced to have sex unwillingly.
-Someone who forces theirself on someone else when they don't want it.
-Forcing another person to have sex. Or even if it wasn't forced, if a guy pressured so much and maybe threatened if she did it out of fear it is also rape.
-When a girl says no, but is forced to.
-An uncontrollable person who forces themselves upon someone who is unwilling in a sexual way.
-Rape is an involuntary sexual act a male/female places upon others.
-Sexual (relationship) intercourse done against your will.
-As a violent act of lust
-Forced sex, Making someone have sex with you and being so rough and uncaring, and sometimes killing.
-Sexual activities by force.
-Forced sex.
-When a person doesn't want to have sex with a person and the other person forces that person to.
-Someone who forced himself sexually on another
-Taking sex without permission or willing
-Rape is a forced sexual action that is not asked to happen-but does for some unusual reason.
-Forcing someone into sex

FEMALE RESPONSES continued...

QUESTION SEVEN: How do you define rape?

-Rape is forced sex of any kind. A single girl, a girl who dates someone, or even a married woman who is forced into sex have been raped.
-Making someone have sex with you even if they don't want to.
-Doing something that is wrong to a person that should not be done.
-Forcing someone to engage in sexual activities against their will.
-Physical or mental abuse.
-Having sex against one's own will.
-To be forced into sex unwillingly.
-An act of violence
-An act of violence on men or women
-Unwilling sex
-Forced and abused sex
-I define rape as: When a man forces a woman to seduce him
-Being forced to do something you don't want to do.
-Forcing yourself on someone who does not feel the same.
-Showing force to be sexually active at a certain time
-When a guy takes you against your will, holds you down and threatens your life and abuses you.
-Forced sex with violence
-Sex unwillingly
-When you are forced to have sex against your will. Especially among strangers.
-Someone who pushes someone physically into having sex.
-Sexual acts forced upon you.
-Forced sex

Appendix G

MALE RESPONSES
MALE-FEMALE ROLES IN SOCIETY
DISCUSSION SENTENCES

QUESTION ONE: As a man or woman, I feel that I have a right to have sex when:

-Both feel the time is right
-The woman feels comfortable with it
-Both partners agree on it
-I feel like it
-I want to
-I and the woman are ready
-I want to
-Whenever I can
-Both of us want to
-Both people consent
-I am married
-The time is right
-The woman is ready for it
-I want to and my partner wants to
-My partner is as ready as I am
-Both of us agree on it
-The time occurs
-I have the desire to
-She wants to
-We both feel it is right
-It's the right person and it's not forced
-When I am with a girl who loves me, and I love her and she is ready
-You are married and both are willing
-A relationship is defined
-When I want to
-My partner and I are ready
-Bith partners agree on it
-The other party agrees
-My partner wants to have sex with me
-When both willing
-Me and my companion want to
-The time is right
-Both me and my date want to
-My companion and I have the same feeling about it
-They want to
-I have a willing partner
-When my partner agrees to have it with me
-When we both feel that the time is right
-Two are ready to take that big step
-I want to
-There is a mutual feeling between the male and the female
-The person that I'm with wants to
-I'm married
-If my partner is willing
-A female wants me to
-I want to
-It is appropriate
-When I want to with someone that wants to
-I want to
-Both I and my partner agree on it

MALE RESPONSES continued..

QUESTION TWO: In a dating situation, things that make me feel vulnerable are:

-Cuddling
-Never felt vulnerable
-no situations
-Being teased sexually
-Girls that come on too strong too soon
-Nothing (2 responses)
-Alcohol (2 responses)
-When in a new environment
-Remarks
-When the girl is really attractive (But I wouldn't rape her)
-None
-A fast relationship
-Being way out in the country or with her parents
-Someone else taking total control
-Lead ons, teasing
-When I get caught up in what's going on
-Playing with my ears
-Is talking about love
-Bad
-When she pays me no attention

QUESTION THREE: I get uncomfortable about a situation when I perceive and become aware of certain cues from another person such as:

-Hints
-Being uncomfortable with me and not talking
-I have never felt this
-Licking of the lips, staring
-Forcing me to do something
-Making a fool of theirself
-Drunkenness or drug abuse
-Sexual passes
-None
-Touching, eye movement
-She hints it's getting late. She wants to go home.
-Undressing, turn lights out
-I'm moving too fast
-They are already sure of what will happen
-Listening to her talk about previous sex stories
-A girl who is too frisky
-Feeling on me
-I don't feel uncomfortable
-Nothing

QUESTION FOUR: As a man, I feel a woman is giving me a sexual "come-on" when:

-She puts her legs around me and starts kissing my neck
-She is hanging all over me
-She starts messing with me
-She pulls me away from my friends
-Feels my groin
-She talks about sex and teases me about it
-She starts kissing me on my chest
-She talks about us having sex

MALE RESPONSES continued...

QUESTION FOUR: As a man, I feel a woman is giving me a sexual "come-on" when:

-She starts taking my clothes off
-She either talks about it or teases you
-She goes to the bedroom and asks me to come with her
-She admits her feelings and expresses what she wants
-She hints about in a kidding way
-She teases
-She is sucking and kissing my neck
-She takes me clothes off
-She says she wants to make love
-She rubs my legs and body but doesn't even give a kiss goodnight
-She leads me on
-Touching me in some places
-She touches my body in a private place
-She makes the move
-She teases me
-She asks me to go to bed with her
-She goes almost all the way
-They neck often, whisper and tongue or touch the right places
-She talks about sex and being single all night
-When she begins to talk about sex when we're alone
-Being sexually flirtacious
-She lets me do as I please
-Kissing and caressing you
-She starts talking about things that apply to sex (nasty talk)
-She rubs my chest and my upper leg
-She gets naked
-She winks at me or gives me her address
-Do certain things
-When she talks about sex or touches me in places
-She hangs all over me
-She rubs her body against mine
-Hot and heavy

QUESTION FIVE: In a relationship, I feel powerless when certain things happen such as:

-Kissing my neck
-A tease
-Arguments (2 responses)
-A fight (2 responses)
-I have never felt this
-When I get into arguments with females
-I got dumped
-She gets up and leaves after making love
-Pre-marital sex
-Sex is forced on me
-She takes over
-Troubles other than normal dating
-When she says no about having sex
-When your girl starts listening to outsiders' advice
-Kisses on my neck
-She asks me to make love to her
-When she decides to leave me

MALE RESPONSES: continued....

QUESTION SIX: I have a right to sex when:

-The other person also wants to
-When the other agrees
-I am married(2 responses)
-When both people agree
-I find someone who wants it to
-The other person is willing
-Whenever I can get it
-We both want to (4 responses)
-She is ready (Three responses)
-I want to (4 responses)
-Same as #1
-The time occurs
-It is appropriate
-When two people are in love and the time is right
-I and my "wife" are both ready
-My date is ready
-I think the time is right
-I feel like my partner wants it
-Both parties in a relationship agree on it
-My mate wants to at the same time I do
-The time is right
-We both have similar "wants"
-She leads me on
-I'm ready
-I feel that it is right for both of us
-A woman starts acting kinky
-I feel it is right and when she does
-She comes on to me
-I feel and she feels right
-It's appropriate
-When I'm with someone who wants

QUESTION SEVEN: A woman is asking to be taken advantage of when she:

-Puts her legs around me
-When she starts kissing you all over
-When she starts talking about sex
-Leads you on in a seductive manner
-Is real easy or sleeps around a lot
-Acts like she wants to have sex
-Throws herself on a man
-When all she does is talk about it
-Comes on to you real big, teasing you
-They shouldn't be taken advantage of
-Teases you-being seductive then says no
-Gets intoxicated
-Gets drunk and takes off her clothes and makes an ass out of herself
-She makes passes at the man
-Gets drunk and then starts to strip
-Is high, drunk, or with a lot of men and she is the only girl
-Does things to excite a man
-Says it's okay
-Grabs me somewhere
-Is drunk
-Teases and flaunts her body

MALE RESPONSES continued.....

QUESTION SEVEN: A woman is asking to be taken advantage of when she...

-Teases
-Asks for a f___ and then says "no"
-Teases someone
-Gets drunk and takes off her clothes
-Asks for sex
-Throws herself at you
-Teases a guy she wants nothing to do with
-Teases me or plays a vamp
-Comes on to a guy too fast
-Alone in certain places such as a bedroom
-Wears sexy clothes that show too much of her anatomy
-Is teasing you sexually
-Wears tight clothing and smells good
-Pulls her clothes off
-Takes off her clothes
-Lets you do anything you want to
-Hangs all over the guy and plays with his parts
-Invites herself to the males' room

QUESTION EIGHT: When a woman acts in a sexy manner, or is seductive, then I have a right to:

-See how far I can go
-Make my own choice
-Nothing or tell her to get the heck out
-Nothing
-See if she wants sex
-Make the first move
-Take advantage if that is what she wants
-Follow in the same manner
-Sex if she wants to
-Play along
-Do nothing
-Do nothing
-At least try for a shot
-Do nothing unless she lets me
-Play the cards and see what happens
-Return the actions
-Do nothing
-Act in a sexy manner, also
-Act like a gentleman
-Say "put out or get out and if you get out you better sprout wings because if you walk I'' run you over"
-Accommodate her
-Do nothing
-Watch
-Playback
-Ask her to have sex
-Ask
-Leave
-Go as far as she wants it to go
-Make a move on her
-Suggest sex

MALE RESPONSES continued...

QUESTION EIGHT: When a woman acts in a sexy manner, or is seductive, than I have a right to:

-Try to screw her
-Do nothing until she responds to me about having sex
-Act as she has been acting
-Have sex with her only if she wants it
-Get a little
-Try to have sex with her only if she wants it but if she says no I stop
-Make a move
-Make passes at her
-Go a step further
-Ask her if she is or is not thinking of sex

QUESTION NINE: Forced sexual intercourse against another person's will is:

-Rape (28 responses)
-Wrong (5 responses)
-Not right (2 responses)
-Wrong and should not happen
-Something that is not right
-Illegal and immoral
-Totally uncalled for
-Wrong and cruel
-Rape and disrespect for the other person
-Very wrong
-Considered rape to me
-Totally crazy
-Degrading
-Ridiculous
-When a person has to convince his sex partner

QUESTION TEN: When a woman says "no" to sex, she means:

-No (30 responses)
-She is not comfortable with it
-Not always no
-She doesn't want it, or feel like it
-She's not ready
-She doesn't want to do it
-She is not ready
-"Yes", ha ha! She really is saying not right now
-Hell no!
-No to intercourse
-No or she is uncomfortable at that time
-She is not ready at the time
-No usually
-No, and sometimes yes
-No sometimes but sometimes it means yes, but you have to know the person in order to determine what it is
-No, she doesn't want
-No now
-She does not want to do anything Sometimes they just say that so the other person will not think that she wants it as bad as he does though or just not right now
-That she would rather not

Appendix H

FEMALE RESPONSES
MALE-FEMALE ROLES IN SOCIETY
DISCUSSION SENTENCES

QUESTION ONE: As a man or woman, I feel that I have a right to have sex when:

-I love a person and I know they love me
-When BOTH are ready
-It's right for me and for the other person
-My partner and myself both want to
-I love and care about the other person
-I care for the person and have been dating them for a long period of time
-I feel the time is right
-I and my partner wants it
-I want to when they want to, also
-I want to (two responses)
-I am in love and decide to have sex
-I feel the time is right
-I feel ready
- I'm married (two responses)
-It is right for both people
-I want to with the right person
-I am in the mood
-I love someone enough and feel he feels the same
-I am really in love with someone
-Both parties feel it is right
-I am in love and as a couple and when the time is right for both of us
-We agree mutually
-It is right for both of them
-And only when the other person is willing, also
-I want to and we both feel it is right
-Both myself and my mate want to
-Both man and woman consent
-I am married and if both he and I want
-My partner is with me
-I feel I am ready and comfortable
-The person I want to have sex with wants it and says he does just as much as I
-I feel the time is right for me and for the other person (partner) as well
-I fall in love and get married
-I want to or we both want to
-I feel comfortable in the situation and the other party agrees
-The mood is set and both are ready
-I desire to
-I want to or feel like it
-It is right
-I'm ready, protected, and have an understanding with that person
-I get ready, but only if partner is willing
-I'm ready to handle the responsibility
-I want to with that person
-I'm in the mood with the right guy

FEMALE RESPONSES continued...

QUESTION TWO: In a dating situation, things that make me feel vulnerable are:

-When we are in love and we are at the point where we could have sex and it be OK. But maybe I'm just not ready.
-Necking-talking dirty-niceness
-Glares and strong come-ons
-Messing around with a guy
-Being alone with someone I don't know very well
-A person throwing theirself at me
-When a guy asks me to go to bed with him
-Sweet talk, hugs
-Telling me nice things, being romantic
-When we get into a deep discussion about our feelings for one another
-When someone is constantly trying to make a move
-Sweet talking
-Blowing in my ear, kissing my neck
-Uncaring people
-Secluded areas at night
-Vulnerable guys
-When a guy tells me to put out or get out
-A guy says please over and over
-Being pressured to do things I wouldn't normally do
-Doing just the right thing to get my attention
-Nothing (three responses)
-When the guy starts touching too fast
-Sitting too close to my date
-Men putting me down
-Kissing and necking

QUESTION THREE: I get uncomfortable about a situation when I perceive and become aware of certain cues from another person such as:

-Them starting very early in a date they keep trying to touch a lot
-They start giving hints and you know you don't want to
-He starts undressing in the middle of a conversation
-Where the hands start moving
-Asking me to their house or taking me down backroads
-Pawing
-Stopping the car
-"I want you for one thing"
-When a guy tries to undress me
-He only takes you out for one thing
-Someone grabbing my butt when they don't even know me
-Rubbing their hands up and down my leg
-They are getting too touchy or start talking about sex in general
-Brutality
-Winking at me , touching me
-They become physically violent
-You want to see my room
-Heavy breathing, moaning sounds
-Moving closer, talking about it, hinting around
-He wants sex whether I do or not and he is very persistant
-How they act differently when you are alone
-Roaming hands and eyes

FEMALE RESPONSES continued...

QUESTION THREE: I get uncomfortable about a situation when I perceive and become aware of certain cues from another person such as:

-Putting a hand on my knee, shoulder, or elsewhere
-"Well, I guess you'll have to spend the night over because my car won't start" etc.
-Eye movement, touching, or asking me to dance too much
-Touching me where I don't want them to
-Petting and fondling
-Too much touching
-Wandering hands
-Touching
-Him touching me after I say no
-Winking eyes, feeling on me, and kissing me

QUESTION FIVE: In a relationship, I feel powerless when certain things happen such as:

-They grab me or threaten me
-When threats are made
-He beats me up
-Pushing someone to have sex
-Pushing a person and making them feel guilty for not having sex
-Being held down
-The man gets his way
-I get drunk and not know what I'm doing
-I have no say so
-I am forced to do things
-He always gets his way
-I don't feel powerless
-He fights me emotionally
-Someone beating on me
-I give in to him
-I say no-but he doesn't listen
-They hold you down, there's more than one person
-I never feel powerless-I take control of all situations and handle it the best I can
-Roaming hands that won't stop
-He tells me what I can and can't do
-He feels that he has me under his spell
-Arguments
-Never
-Trapped to stay when out on a date
-"I never feel powerless" That's why I'm single.
-When I care about that person more than he cares about me

QUESTION SIX: I have a right to sex when:

-I feel it's time
-The time is right
-It's right for me and the other person
-Both people want it (three responses)
-I am ready (four responses)
-The other person agrees willingly
-I feel that the time is right (three responses)
-That person agrees
-I want to do it (six responses)
-I'm with the person I love

FEMALE RESPONSES continued...

QUESTION SIX: I have a right to sex when:

-I feel like it and so does the guy
-I feel the time is right
-I want it (anyone does)
-We as a couple want to
-I am in the mood
-The other person also agrees
-I feel it is right
-Never
-The other person is willing
-I'm good and ready
-Partners agree
-When both feel it is right
-I'm married (two responses)
-We both want to
-And if I want it and the other person involved wants it
-At a reasonable age
-I know what I want
-I say so
-I and he feels like it

QUESTION SEVEN: A woman is asking to be taken advantage of when she:

-Teases a guy and then says no. But only if she does it on purpose to be mean
-Never(two responses)
-No woman is ever asking to be taken advantage of
-Throws herself at you
-Doesn't want to have sex
-Teases all night
-Seduces a man
-Lays down everything, including herself
-Dresses seductively
-Teases (four responses)
-Leads someone on and says no
-Tease all night or is asking for it
-Flaunts everything she has
-No way
-Doesn't stop with a few innocent kisses
-Flirting too much or coming on rather strongly
-I don't think a woman does anything to be taken advantage of. If she says no then that's her right
-Asked to be taken to bed
-Is contributing to a sexual act
-A woman should never be taken advantage of
-Teases then refuses
-Let's him fondle and doesn't say "no"
-Says "Let's go to bed"
-Acts as she does in question #8 (Acts in a sexy manner or is seductive)
-Flaunts herself
-Teases a guy sexually

FEMALE RESPONSES continued....

QUESTION NINE: Forced sexual relations against another person's will is:

-Disgusting and I consider it rape
-Rape (thirty responses)
-Rape when there is violence involved
-Is a terrible and sick crime
-Considered rape in my eyes
-Terrible
-Wrong and considered rape
-Not right
-Wrong in any manner
-Wrong
-Wrong-when he makes her
-Date rape
-Hard to cope with
-Rape and shouldn't go unpunished
-Rape and wrong
-Illegal and should require a penalty
-Immoral
-Awful

QUESTION TEN: When a woman says "no" to sex, she means:

-No (thirty-six responses)
-Hell no (four responses)
-Stop, none
-Not right now
-No, she doesn't want to have sex
-It's not the right time
-No, and leave her alone
-No, she doesn't want it(two responses)
-Not yet

RAPE MYTHS AND MISCONCEPTIONS

MYTH: Sexual assault is caused by uncontrollable sexual urges and the need for sexual gratification.
FACT: Sexual assault is an act that is related to physical violence and not motivated for sexual gratification. Rapists assault women in order to dominate, terrify, and violate. Studies show that power and anger are the primary factors of motivation.

MYTH: Women often provoke sexual assault, and sex appeal is a primary reason why a rapist selects a victim.
FACT: Women who have been victims of sexual assault range in the age groups from infants to the elderly. Appearance and attractiveness are not relevant. Men assault women who are accessible and vulnerable.

MYTH: Women are usually assaulted by strangers.
FACT: Studies indicate that the vast majority of women assaulted were attacked by men with whom they were acquainted.

MYTH: Most sexual assaults are interracial.
FACT: Statistical evidence shows that sexual assaults are committed by men against women of the same race.

MYTH: Sexual assault is an unplanned and spontaneous act.
FACT: Studies indicate that the vast majority of sexual assaults were planned in advance.

MYTH: Women often make false reports of sexual assault.
FACT: Statistical studies indicate that false reports make up roughly 2% or less of the reported cases of sexual assault. This figure is approximately the same for all other types of crimes.

MYTH: Sexual assault is a topic which concerns only women and men do not have to be concerned about sexual assault.
FACT: According to many studies, men, both straight and gay, suffered 10% of the sexual assaults reported in the U.S. last year. In addition, men have wives, friends, mothers, daughters, etc. who may someday need assistance in coping with sexual assault. Rape is a problem for everyone.

SEXUAL RELATIONS UNDER SOME CIRCUMSTANCES IS AGAINST THE LAW:

YOU MAY BE GUILTY OF THE CRIME OF SEXUAL BATTERY (RAPE):

1. If you have sexual intercourse with an unwilling party and you use actual physical force likely to cause injury in order to force this person to submit.

2. If you have sexual relations with an unwilling party and this person is physically helpless to resist. "Physically helpless" means that the person is unconscious, asleep, or for any other reason is physically unable to communicate to you that this person is unwilling to participate in the sex act.

3. If you coerce your party to submit to sex by threatening some future harm or injury, or if you threaten to confine or hold your partner until this person submits to your demand for sex.

4. By participating in a sex act with a person after administering a narcotic or an intoxicating substance rendering this person unable to freely and voluntarily consent to such activity.

RAPE IS ANY UNWANTED SEXUAL ACT OR FORCED SEXUAL CONTACT

The penalty for committing these crimes may range from probation up to (30) years in the State Prison.

WAYS TO AVOID RAPE IN SOCIAL SITUATIONS

1. YOU TAKE A CHANCE OF BEING RAPED WHEN YOU ACCEPT A RIDE HOME FROM SOMEONE YOU HAVE JUST MET, PERHAPS AT A PARTY---NO MATTER HOW PLEASANT THEY MAY SEEM.

2. SOCIETY HAS CONDITIONED MEN AND WOMEN TO SEND STRONG NONVERBAL MESSAGES ABOUT THEIR SEXUALITY. OFTEN THESE UNTHINKING AND UNINTENTIONAL MESSAGES CONTRADICT THEIR WORDS AND CONTRIBUTE TO THE SEXUAL ASSAULT. YOU NEED TO BE CONSCIOUS OF SIGNALS YOU SEND WITH YOUR POSTURE, CLOTHES, TONE OF VOICE, GESTURES AND EYE CONTACT. BECOME RESPONSIBLE FOR YOUR UNSPOKEN MESSAGES.

3. SEX-ROLE STEREOTYPES OF PASSIVITY, SUBMISSIVENESS, AND COYNESS ARE DANGEROUS AND CAN CREATE A CLIMATE FOR SEXUAL AGGRESSION.

4. SAY NO WHEN YOU MEAN NO, SAY YES WHEN YOU MEAN YES AND STAY IN TOUCH WITH YOUR FEELINGS TO KNOW THE DIFFERENCES.

5. BELIEVE IN YOUR RIGHT TO EXPRESS YOUR FEELINGS AND LEARN TO DO SO ASSERTIVELY.

6. BE AWARE OF STEREOTYPES THAT PREVENT YOU FROM SELF EXPRESSION SUCH AS ANGER IS UNFEMININE OR SENSITIVITY IS UNMASCULINE. ANOTHER ONE IS BEING PASSIVE IS FEMININE OR THAT IF YOU ARE MALE AND DON'T TRY TO PURSUE A WOMAN AGGRESSIVELY, THERE IS SOMETHING WRONG. BE COMFORTABLE WITH YOUR OWN FEELINGS AND PERSONALITY. DON'T PLAY GAMES!!

7. BE AWARE OF SPECIFIC SITUATIONS IN WHICH YOU DO NOT FEEL RELAXED AND IN CHARGE.

8. BE AWARE OF THE STRONG ROLE THAT ALCOHOL AND DRUGS HAVE IN ON AND OFF CAMPUS DATE OR ACQUAINTANCE RAPES. BE IN CONTROL OF YOUR MIND AND BODY, ESPECIALLY IF YOU ARE WITH SOMEONE YOU DON'T KNOW OR IN AN UNFAMILIAR SITUATION.

9. PLAN AN ALTERNATE PLAN OR ESCAPE ROUTE. WHEN YOU BLIND DATE, TRY TO DOUBLE WITH FRIENDS.

Appendix L

COMMUNICATION IN RELATIONSHIPS

ABOUT EACH OTHER:

What Men Want Women To Know:

-They are afraid of being rejected and turned down.

-They are afraid that women say yes, but mean no.
-They don't like to pretend they always want sex.
-They do want friendship with women.
-Sometimes the friendship includes sex, and sometimes it does not.

What Women Want Men To Know:

-It's very hard to always have to wait around to be asked.

-They are afraid of hurting men's feelings.
-They might enjoy sexual contact-such as hugging, kissing, and being close but not want to have intercourse.
-They feel that men only want friendship with them when it includes sex.
-They do want friendship with men. Sometimes it includes sex, sometimes it does not.
-They don't like having to pretend that they never want sex.

As a Man You Need To Know:

-Know it is never okay to force themselves on a woman-even if they think she's been teasing and leading them on; even if they've heard that "women say 'no' but mean 'yes'", even if they think it's manly to use force to get their way; even if they feel physically that they've got to have sex.
-Know that whenever they use force to have sex, they are committing a crime called rape---even if they know the woman or even if they've had sex with her before.
-Be aware of sex role stereotypes describing rapists as "normal boys caught up in a spontaneous explosion of pent-up emotions." Rape is a crime of violence. It is motivated by the desire to control and dominate, not by sex.

As A Woman You Need to Know:

-Say no when they mean no, say yes when they mean yes, stay in touch with their feelings to know the difference.
-Believe in their right to express their feelings and learn how to do so assertively.
-Be aware of stereotypes that prevent them from expressing themselves, such as "anger is unfeminine", "being polite, and pleasant and quiet is feminine".
-Be aware of specific situations in which they do not feel relaxed and in charge.
-Sex role stereotypes of passivity, submissiveness and coyness are dangerous.